



Special Release

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THE PARTY ENTERS ITS FOURTH YEAR SINCE ITS RE-ESTABLISHMENT
Third Anniversary Statement of the Communist Party of the Philippines

Since its re-establishment on the theoretical basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought on December 26, 1968, the Communist Party of the Philippines has brilliantly advanced from victory to victory in the Philippine revolutionary struggle against U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism. During its third year, it reaped a rich harvest of ideological, political and organizational victories to surpass the achievements in preceding years. As it enters its fourth year since its re-establishment, it is determined to further advance the Philippine revolution under the correct theoretical guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and under conditions that are extremely favorable for waging the people's democratic revolution.

A Rich Harvest of Victories

The Communist Party of the Philippines has resolutely carried out the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. All Party members and prospective Party members have enthusiastically conducted study classes in a comprehensive way based on the curricula approved by the Second Plenum of the Central Committee as well as in relation to specific problems in the day-to-day revolutionary struggle. From the level of the Central Committee to the level of branches and groups, theoretical and practical discussions have been promoted in order to combat and defeat deleterious influences from within and from without. Modern revisionism, whipped up locally by the Lava revisionist renegade clique, and all Right and "Left" tendencies have been unremittingly opposed. In all units and areas, work is summed up and criticism and self-criticism is conducted regularly and whenever serious problems arise; and the tasks and methods of accomplishing them are discussed and clarified. The Revolutionary School of Mao Tsetung Thought and the Education Department under the Secretariat are performing regular instructional and educational work. Political-military training in the New People's Army has been given special attention.

An unprecedented amount of Marxist-Leninist publications have been produced and distributed inside and outside the Party. These include the Five Golden Rays; Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung; selections of Chairman Mao's works on philosophy, class analysis and social investigation, party building, armed struggle, united front, economic work and land reform, and culture; selected works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin; Guide for Cadres and Members of the Communist Party of the Philippines; Chairman Amado Guerrero's Philippine Society and Revolution; Organizational Guide and Report Outlines; On People's War; Report on Lavaite Propaganda for Revisionism and Fascism; Preliminary Report on Northern Luzon; current Party statements and

other documents; issues of Ang Bayan; and reprints of articles from the publications of fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties. Translation of Marxist-Leninist works into Filipino have been stepped up in response to the demand of Party members of worker and peasant background. Some translations into major dialects have also been made in order to bring Marxism-Leninism closer to the people in the rural areas.

The Communist Party of the Philippines has closely linked itself with the broad masses of the people in their revolutionary struggle, in the countryside and cities throughout the archipelago. It has proven its leadership through the widely-accepted national democratic programme and through concrete revolutionary deeds. This class leadership of the proletariat has strikingly emerged at a time that the U.S.-Marcos clique is resorting more and more to fascist tactics against the broad masses of the people and the reactionaries themselves are fighting each other in an increasingly violent manner. The people are enthusiastically responding to the revolutionary calls of the Party. Due to the indefatigable efforts of the Party, the people recognize that a protracted people's war is essentially the way out of the rotten political system. In this regard, they recognize the Communist Party of the Philippines as the only political force that can lead the armed struggle, through the New People's Army, and that can lead the united front through both armed and other forms of struggle.

The Party and the New People's Army have steadfastly aroused and mobilized the people in the countryside, built organs of political power and mass organizations in extensive areas, and have garnered democratic anti-feudal gains for the peasant masses. In the urban centers, mass organizations are consistently waging revolutionary protest movements to temper the masses and the Party. The cultural revolution of a new democratic type and the workers' strike movement have firmly linked in general strikes such as those against the U.S. oil monopolies and in particular demonstrations, marches and local strikes on a wide range of issues. A sure sign of the effectiveness of the Party in fighting the enemy is that he never tires in attacking it as his principal opponent. The U.S.-Marcos clique finds the Lava revisionist renegade clique a useful collaborator as they always bleat together against the "Maoists" and work together in perpetrating crimes of bloody intrigue. Despite the attempt of these reactionaries to whip up an anti-communist hysteria, the Communist Party of the Philippines has risen in political prestige and strength.

The Communist Party of the Philippines has grown from a relatively small group in 1968 and from a few hundreds at the end of 1970 to a number of several thousands of members today. There are, therefore, more Party branches and groups in the New People's Army and in the localities and also more Party groups at various levels in various mass organizations. The Second Plenum of the Central Committee has correctly decided to increase the number of Party members in relation to the continued rise of the revolutionary mass movement. Party members and candidate members are recruited from the great mass struggles, from the crucible of the armed struggle and from the democratic protest and strike movement. For this reason, the overwhelming majority of Party members are of high cadre calibre who are capable of leading large numbers of masses.

Reflecting the considerable increase of Party members, all offices under the Central Committee and bureaus under the Secretariat are now better staffed than in previous years. There is now a provisional or duly-elected regional committee in several regions: Northern Luzon, Central Luzon, Manila-Rizal, Southern Luzon, Eastern Visayas and Western Visayas. In Mindanao, there will soon be a provisional regional Party committee to consolidate all expansion efforts that have been made there. The Party is ever conscious of overcoming the archipelagic character of the country and developing an effective regional Party leadership everywhere to assist the central leadership. In the Manila-Rizal region and other urban centers, the Party has successfully preserved and protected itself in the face of the fascist onslaught of the U.S.-Marcos clique. The effectiveness of the urban underground has been well demonstrated, with the enemy making wild but futile attacks against democratic organizations and personalities and failing to identify Communists with certainty. Cadres have become well-trained in conducting legal and illegal work.

Favorable Conditions for Revolution

The domestic conditions for strengthening the Communist Party of the Philippines and for advancing the Philippine revolution are excellent. Likewise, conditions abroad are favorable for the national revolutionary situation.

The reactionaries in the Philippines are bogged down in an insoluble political and economic crisis, which is aggravating daily, weekly, monthly and yearly. This crisis is rooted in a feudal and semi-feudal backwardness and is linked to the world-wide crisis of imperialism which is shaking the very foundations of the No. 1 imperialist power, U.S. imperialism. Unable to use the old pretenses with success, the U.S.-Marcos clique has become characterized by massacres, assassinations, kidnappings and arson in the face of the surging tide of the revolutionary mass movement. It never hesitates to use the reactionary armed forces for fascist acts of repression against the workers, peasants, youth, the intelligentsia in general, the national minorities and other sections of the population. In the process, all apparatuses of the reactionary state have become thoroughly discredited and the broad masses of the people do not cease to show open defiance, notwithstanding the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, fascist brutality and constant threats of martial law. Even as the U.S.-Marcos clique has the bitterest hatred for the Communist Party of the Philippines and the revolutionary mass movement, it finds it necessary to attack all other kinds of opposition to its rule. The Plaza Miranda massacre has further apprised the broad masses of the people of the evil character of the U.S.-Marcos clique and further convinced them of the necessity of revolutionary armed struggle.

Amidst the conspicuous deterioration of the ruling political system, the people are suffering from ever increasing prices of basic commodities, continuous devaluation of the currency, grave unemployment, grain shortage, bureaucratic corruption, heavy taxes and the general breakdown of local industry and agriculture. The U.S. oil monopolies are showing, through repeated price increases in petroleum products, the disastrous control that U.S. imperialism and its local stooges have over the Philippine economy. The reactionary government is constantly begging for and getting usurious loans from capitalist countries, especially the United States and Japan. The monetary and trade crisis of U.S. imperialism and other capitalist countries is creating extreme difficulties for Philippine exports, the prices of which have been consistently falling in the capitalist market. Both U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism are intensifying their exploitation of the Filipino working people. The continuous deterioration of economic conditions guarantees the continuous advance of the revolutionary mass movement in the cities and the countryside.

The democratic cultural revolution of a new type that is on the rise in cities, provincial capitals and major towns all over the archipelago has effectively combatted the nation-wide anti-communist campaigns of the U.S.-Marcos clique and at the same time has promoted the general line of people's democratic revolution. During the last electoral farce, the U.S.-Marcos clique made full use of the mass media to whip up an anti-communist hysteria. But the anti-communist propaganda has served only to immunize the people against the anti-communist distortions and has further convinced them of the revolutionary role of the Communist Party of the Philippines. The democratic cultural revolution of a new type is linked with the workers' strike movement, the peasant armed struggle and, of course, with the student and teachers' movement. Propaganda teams and cultural groups of various national democratic organizations are going in increasing numbers to the factories, community centers, farms, schools and other public sites to investigate social conditions and to raise the political consciousness of the people through speeches and cultural presentations and through participation in mass actions. The New People's Army has also started to develop propaganda teams to give cultural performances before the people in rural areas.

The rise of fascist rule in the Philippines is a sign of weakness rather than of strength. The reactionaries, especially the U.S.-Marcos clique, have failed at word-juggling and at dishing up gimmicks to mislead the people. Thus, they resort to outright white terror and anti-communist onslaughts.

Despite the grave economic crisis, the U.S.-Marcos clique is bent on increasing its troops from 52,000 to 88,000, spending more heavily for the armed forces, getting more military support from U.S. imperialism, letting military personnel displace civilian personnel in the reactionary government and stepping up fascist military training and propaganda. The people recognize the New People's Army as an armed instrument for destroying their enemies. They support it and let their best sons and daughters join it. The New People's Army has brilliantly responded to their aspirations by establishing revolutionary bases among them, effecting genuine land reform, and by wiping out their enemies--the troops and spies of the reactionary armed forces, the landlords, local bullies and other bad elements. The people's army has wiped out more than 1,000 of these; has captured arms, ammunition and other equipment; has destroyed five helicopters, one reconnaissance plane and other military vehicles; has repeatedly attacked major enemy installations, outposts and patrols; and has smashed several enemy campaigns of "encirclement and suppression" since three years ago. The fighting capability of the people's army has steadily risen.

Though better equipped and bigger in numbers, the reactionary armed forces does not have the high morale and political aims of the people's army. They are sharply divided among themselves, parallel to the serious violent struggle among reactionary politicians. They are also confronted with the armed resistance of the indigenous people of Mindanao and of the poor settlers. The Corpus-Tagamolila Movement, which secretly cooperates with the New People's Army, has also sprung up within the ranks of enemy officers and men since the successful raid on the Philippine Military Academy at the end of last year. This movement to disintegrate enemy forces has a tremendous influence among young reserve officers and military trainees whom the enemy wants to integrate into his regular ranks. With regard to "barrio self-defense units", several have been either smashed or are cooperating secretly with the people's army or have defected with their arms to the people's side.

U.S. imperialism can no longer ride roughshod over the people without being opposed by powerful revolutionary mass movements. Its present internal political and economic crisis and its failure in military adventures abroad, especially in Indochina, have encouraged popular resistance to it everywhere, including its honeypots. While it colludes with its fellow capitalist countries in opposing and exploiting the people, there is ceaseless inter-imperialist competition and struggle. This is now sharpened by the crisis of overproduction and the extremely limited area for colonial and semi-colonial exploitation. The currency and trade war now at work among the United States, Western Europe and Japan is the harbinger of a fiercer struggle for a redivision of the world by the imperialist countries. Though colluding with U.S. imperialism against China, communism, the people and revolution, Soviet social-imperialism also contends with it for control of investment fields, markets, sources of raw materials and spheres of influence.

The deadliest opposition that U.S. imperialism is now facing emanates from the people who have taken up arms in many countries. In Southeast Asia, armed struggle is developing most rapidly. U.S. imperialism cannot hold out for very long in the main battlefield that is Indochina. And the Filipino people are immensely inspired by the sure victory of such small countries as Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. In South Korea and Taiwan, it is also becoming more and more clear that U.S. imperialism will only suffer total defeat if it does not withdraw its forces of occupation soon enough. It is futile for it to use Japanese militarism as its ringleader in Asia. The level of anti-imperialist consciousness among the Asian people, including the Japanese people, is far higher than that which obtained before World War II. Japanese militarism is most repulsive to all its World War II victims. Today, there is a well-consolidated and powerful socialist country in the East, the People's Republic of China. Both U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism will only suffer the most disastrous defeats if they launch aggressive war together. While U.S. imperialism tries to rely on Japanese militarism, the latter will only try to take advantage of the weaknesses of the former.

The diplomatic victories of China, which have recently culminated in the landslide vote in the United Nations for the restoration of her lawful rights and expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek henchmen, are clear manifestations of the irreversible trend against U.S. imperialism and all its lackeys. A formidable international united front has arisen inside and outside of the United Nations and it is well capable of thwarting imperialist subversion, control and aggression. In the coming years, the forces of the world proletarian revolution will emerge ever stronger and more capable of liberating mankind from the scourge of imperialism.

Five Fighting Tasks

In order to continue advancing the Philippine revolution, the Communist Party of the Philippines must carry out five fighting tasks:

1. Raise the ideological level of all Party members and prospective Party members!

The Party shall exert more efforts to propagate the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. The reading and discussion of the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tsetung shall be promoted so as to develop further among all Party members and prospective Party members a comprehensive grasp of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the ability to relate the great communist teachings to particular problems in the Philippine revolution and therefore solve them. Party cadres shall be steeped in theory and ideology so as to be able to give long-term and national leadership to the revolutionary mass movement and provide solutions to problems at various levels and in various units and areas of work. Modern revisionism and Right and "Left" tendencies shall be thoroughly combatted. The educational work of the Revolutionary School of Mao Tsetung Thought, the Education Department under the Secretariat and the Political Department of the New People's Army shall be intensified according to a definite plan. The reproduction, translation and distribution of the most important and relevant works of the great communist teachers shall also be intensified. Ang Bayan shall be regularly put out in order to provide all Party members with a clear knowledge of current affairs.

2. Foster ever closer links with the broad masses of the people, through anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolutionary struggles:

The Party shall strive ever more vigorously to lead and be in the midst of great revolutionary struggles in the countryside and in the cities. At all instances, it shall unite with the broad masses of the people and see to it that they in their millions are drawn to the general line of people's democratic revolution against U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism. It shall continue to develop the revolutionary armed struggle, conduct agrarian revolution and build revolutionary bases at various strategic points in the country. It shall continue to develop the democratic cultural revolution of a new type and the strike movement in the urban areas. It shall continue to build the broadest possible anti-imperialist and anti-feudal united front. It shall firmly unite with all political forces fighting the fascist policy of the U.S.-Marcos clique and pay special attention to the national minorities now engaged in armed struggle in Mindanao.

3. Strengthen democratic centralism and recruit more Party members from the revolutionary mass movement!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines shall always strive to provide correct leadership to the entire Party. All lower leading organs are required to submit to higher leading organs prompt and accurate reports and recommendations to make possible prompt and accurate guidance. All Party instructions shall be fully explained to those who are responsible for their implementation. Such instructions shall always be based on a continuous appreciation of the views and merits of the Party rank and file. More Party branches shall be established in the ever-expanding localities and in the ever-growing mass organizations. More Party members shall be recruited from those who have been tested in the revolutionary mass

movement in the countryside and cities. The membership of the Party shall continue to be increased according to a definite plan.

4. Develop further the revolutionary underground in view of the fascist policy of the U.S.-Marcos clique!

In view of the fascist policy of the U.S.-Marcos clique, the Party shall pay close attention to the correct relationship between legal and illegal work and further develop the underground. The further development of the revolutionary underground shall serve the further development of the revolutionary mass movement. While the great masses of the people can make open protest and make just demands, it should be made impossible for the enemy to identify the Communists that may be in their midst. Also, due consideration should always be given to the fact that there is no part in the Philippines which cannot be reached by the enemy within minutes or hours by road and by air. Thus, underground methods should be improved and thoroughly mastered. In areas where the Lava revisionist renegade clique has its henchmen, the Party should be alert to and should thwart their treacherous activities.

5. Link the domestic struggle with the world revolutionary struggle and the international united front!

The Party shall always be conscious of linking the Philippine revolutionary struggle to the world revolutionary struggle and the international united front led by the world proletariat. The Party shall continue to maintain the closest relations with Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations and support the just stand of all other revolutionary forces abroad. The Party shall consistently oppose the anti-national and anti-democratic policies of U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and Soviet social-imperialism and all their lackeys. It shall always have special interest in the victory of the Indo-Chinese people and other Southeast Asian peoples and in the growth of the People's Republic of China as a powerful bulwark of socialism and center of the world revolution. It shall support all other revolutionary forces in order to help create the broadest international united front for isolating and destroying imperialism and all reaction.

Long live the Communist Party of the Philippines!

Long live the Philippine revolution!

Down with U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism!

Long live the world proletarian revolution!

Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES
December 26, 1971